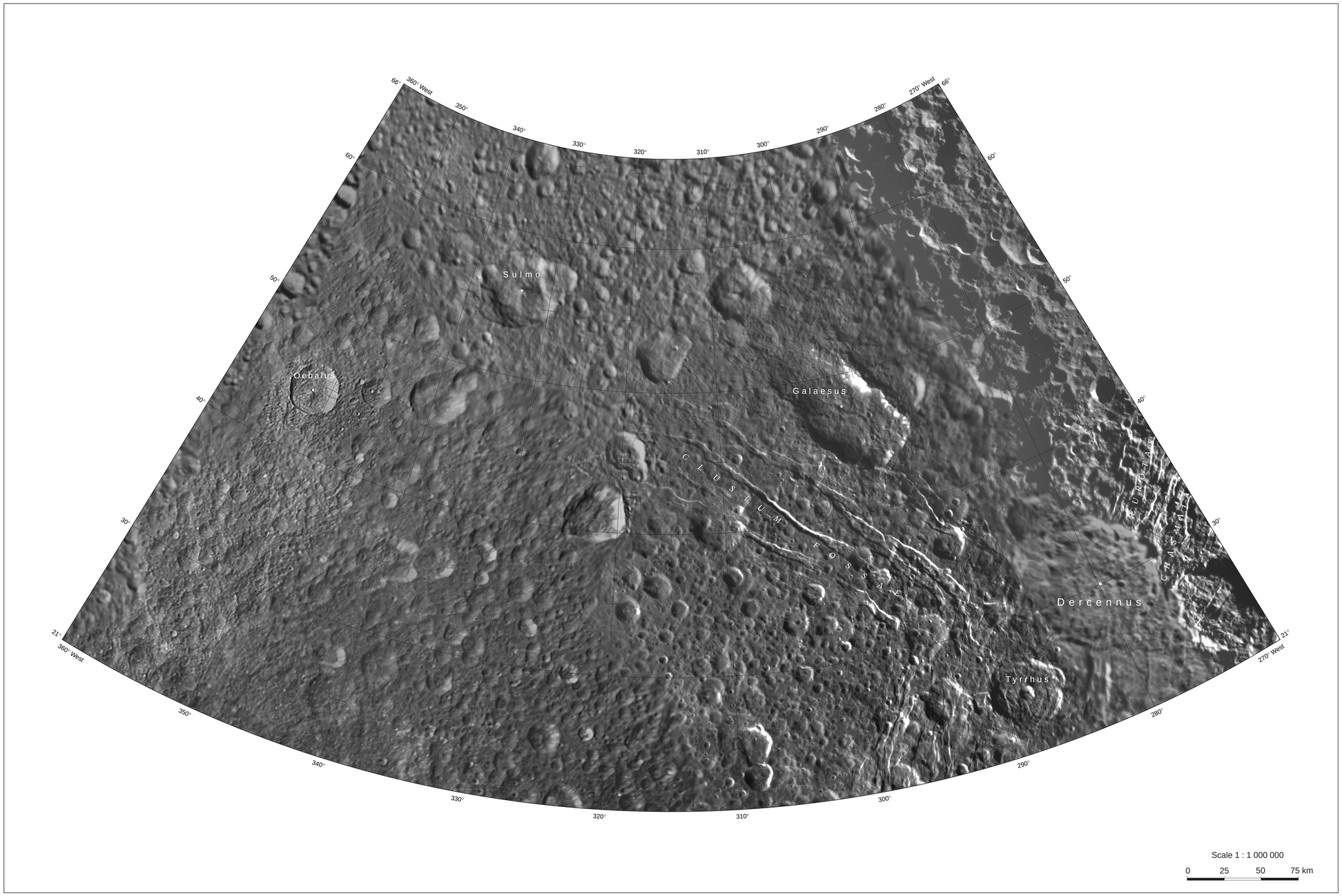
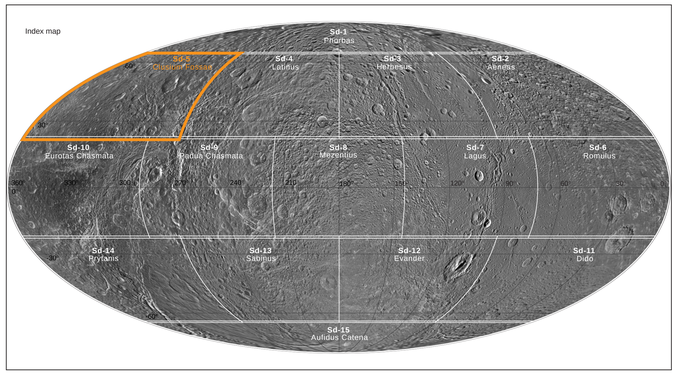
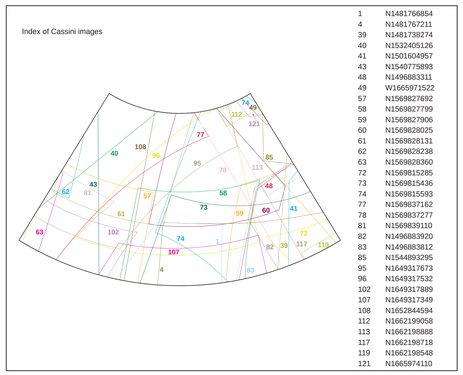
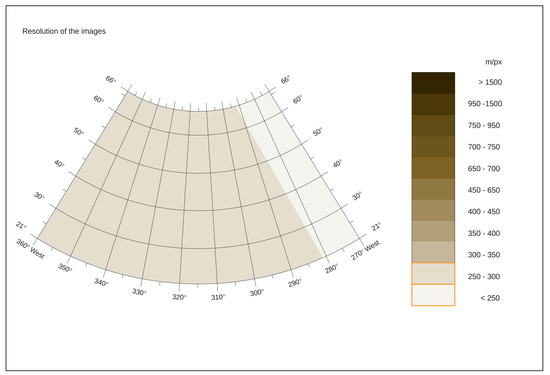






1	N1481766854
4	N1481767211
39	N1481738274
40	N1532405126
41	N1501604957
43	N1540775893
48	N1496883311
49	W1665971522
57	N1569827692
58	N1569827799
59	N1569827906
60	N1569828025
61	N1569828131
62	N1569828238
63	N1569828360
72	N1569815285
73	N1569815436
74	N1569815593
77	N1569837162
78	N1569837277
81	N1569839110
82	N1496883920
83	N1496883812
85	N1544893295
95	N1649317673
96	N1649317532
102	N1649317889
107	N1649317349
108	N1652844594
112	N1662199058
113	N1662198888
117	N1662198718
119	N1662198548
121	N1665974110



GENERAL NOTES

This map sheet is the 5th of a 15-quadrangle series covering the entire surface of Dione at a nominal scale of 1 : 1 000 000. It is an update of the series which was released in 2008[1]. The source of map data was the Cassini imaging experiment (Porco et al., 2004)[2].

Cassini-Huygens is a joint NASA/ESA/ASI mission to explore the Saturnian system. The Cassini spacecraft is the first spacecraft studying the Saturnian system of rings and moons from orbit; it entered Saturnian orbit on July 1st, 2004.

The Cassini orbiter has 12 instruments. One of them is the Cassini Imaging Science Subsystem (ISS), consisting of two framing cameras. The narrow angle camera is a reflecting telescope with a focal length of 2000 mm and a field of view of 0.35 degrees. The wide angle camera is a refractor with a focal length of 200 mm and a field of view of 3.5 degrees. Each camera is equipped with a large number of spectral filters which, taken together, span the electromagnetic spectrum from 0.2 to 1.1 micrometers. At the heart of each camera is a charged coupled device (CCD) detector consisting of a 1024 square array of pixels, each 12 microns on a side.

MAP SHEET DESIGNATION

Sd	Dione (Saturnian satellite)
1M	Scale 1 : 1 000 000
43.5/315	Center point in degrees consisting of latitude/west longitude
SMN	Semi-controlled Mosaic with Nomenclature
2011	Year of publication

IMAGE PROCESSING

- Radiometric correction
- Geometric correction
- Photogrammetric adjustment using limb-fitting techniques
- Map projection
- Photometric correction using the Hapke bidirectional reflectance function
- Processing of the mosaic

CONTROL

For the Cassini mission, spacecraft position and camera pointing data are available in the form of SPICE kernels. SPICE is a data system providing ancillary data such as spacecraft and target positions, target body size/shape/orientation, spacecraft-orientation, instrument pointing used for planning space science mission and recovering the full value of science instrument data returned from missions (http://naif.jpl.nasa.gov/). While the orbit information was sufficiently accurate to be used directly for mapping purposes, the pointing information was improved using limb-fit techniques. Newly derived tri-axial ellipsoid models were used to calculate the surface intersection points. A spherical reference surface is used for map projections.

The longitude system by Davies and Katayama (1983)[3] and adopted by the IAU/IAG (International Astronomical Union/International Association of Geodesy) Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements as standard (Archinal et al., 2011)[4] is defined by crater Palinurus; this crater defines the 63° meridian.

MAP PROJECTION

Lambert conic conformal projection with two standard parallels at 58°N and 30°N
Scale is true at 58°N and 30°N
Adopted figure: sphere
Mean radius: 562.53 km [5]
Grid system: planetographic latitude, west longitude

NOMENCLATURE

Names are suggested by the ISS-Camera-Team and approved by the International Astronomical Union (IAU). For a complete list of IAU-approved names on Dione, see the Gazetteer of Planetary Nomenclature at http://planetarynames.wr.usgs.gov/.

REFERENCES

[1] Roatsch, Th., Wählisch, M., Hoffmeister, A., Matz, K.-D., Scholten, F., Kersten, E., Wagner, R., Neukum, G. and Porco, C.C., 2008, High Resolution Dione Atlas derived from Cassini-ISS images, Planetary Space Sciences 56, 1499-1505.

[2] Porco, C.C., West, R.A., Squyres, S., McEwen, A., Thomas, P.C., Murray, C.D., DelGenio, J.A., Ingersoll, A.P., Johnson, T.V., Neukum, G., Veverka, J., Dones, L., Brahic, A., Burns, J.A., Haemmerle, V., Knowles, B., Dawson, D., Roatsch, Th., Beurle, K. and Owen, W., 2004, Cassini Imaging Science: Instrument Characteristics and Anticipated Scientific Investigations at Saturn, Space Science Review 115, 363-497.

[3] Davies, M.E. and Katayama, F.Y., 1983, The Control Networks of Tethys and Dione, Journal of Geophysical Research 88A, 8729-8735.

[4] Archinal, B.A., A'hearn, M.F., Bowell, E., Conrad, A., Consolmagno, G.J., Courtin, R., Fukushima, T., Hestroffer, D., Hilton, J.L., Krasinsky, G.A., Neumann, G., Oberst, J., Seidelmann, P.K., Stooke, P., Tholen, D.J., Thomas, P.C. and Williams, I.P., 2011, Report of the IAU Working Group on Cartographic Coordinates and Rotational Elements: 2009, Celestial Mechanics and Dynamical Astronomy 109, 101-135.

[5] Thomas, P.C., Burns, J.A., Helfenstein, P., Squyres, S., Veverka, J., Porco, C.C., Turtle, E.P., McEwen, A., Denk, T., Giese, B., Roatsch, Th., Johnson, T.V. and Jacobson, R.A., 2007, Shapes of the Saturnian Icy Satellites and their Significance, Icarus 179, 573-584.

Image processing: Hoffmeister, A., Roatsch, Th., Scholten, F., Matz, K.-D.
Cartographic production and design: Kersten, E., Wählisch, M.

We greatly appreciate helpful discussions with Blue, J. and Kirk, R. (USGS).

EDITOR

German Aerospace Center (DLR), Institute of Planetary Research, Roatsch, Th. Please send comments, suggestions, and questions to Thomas.Roatsch@dlr.de.

DLR German Aerospace Center